

GOVERNMENT MACHINERY AND THOSE WHO OPERATE IT

Annual Report of Governor Otero, of New Mexico, Received by Secretary Hitchcock--A Plea for Statehood--Attorney General Knox Goes South for His Health--National Indian Association to Meet Tomorrow.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Ten now in bonded warehouses cannot be withdrawn after January 1, 1903, free of duty, was the decision telegraphed to collectors of customs yesterday by Andrew Johnson, chief of the customs division. The tax on imported tea is taken off after January 1, and the question was raised by importers whether or not the duty on tea already in this country, but in bonded warehouses, would be refunded. Judge Wallace, of the circuit court of southern New York, has made a decision that all tea imported before January 1 is dutiable.

The annual report of the Solicitor of the Treasury, M. D. O'Connell, was published yesterday. The record of cases tried was as follows: Suits commenced, 3,340; of these 2,225 were in favor of the United States, 17 against the United States, 261 were settled and dismissed, and 837 are still pending. In suits brought prior to the fiscal year, 847 decisions were given in favor of the United States, 711 against, and 657 were settled and dismissed.

J. W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was unable to attend his office yesterday, on account of a slight illness.

Customs receipts for yesterday were \$776,874.31; for this month, \$6,317,531.26; for this fiscal year, \$132,747,270.21.

PATENT OFFICE.

Commissioner Allen is opposed to the proposed transfer of the Patent Office to the Department of Commerce if organized. He says that the office has no bearing on commerce and would therefore be of very little use in the proposed department. He argues that if the transfer would be made the office would necessarily have to move into other quarters and then a matter of sentiment arises. Commissioner Allen does not cherish the idea of being indiscriminately thrown together with a number of different bureaus.

A. M. Bunn, captain of the Interior Department bowlers, and assistant in charge of the copy room, this office, is one of the champion bowlers of the Departmental League. He holds the highest individual score, 247, and has rolled seven games over the 200 mark. His team set new figures for the league last Friday by bowling a total of 2,788 against the Commissioners.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Hitchcock has received the annual report of Gov. Miguel A. Otero, of New Mexico, giving a very full account of the state of affairs in that territory. Separate chapters are given to the following subjects: Population, education, Statehood, financial condition, work of the land commission, immigration, industrial advancement, irrigation, railroad construction, mining, agriculture, and horticulture, forest reserves, the live stock interests, and public buildings. Concerning Statehood, the governor says:

"To those who critically scan the pages of this official report, outlining as it does the past year's progress of the Territory, its present status in all things that combine to make great States, its growth and development, we earnestly make appeal for aid in securing to New Mexico the boon of Statehood at the hands of Congress. It is fifty-six years since this Territory was acquired by conquest. . . . Prior to the introduction and maintenance of the public school system it is an admitted fact that New Mexico was not prepared for Statehood. But this is not the case now. It is a duty due the people of the Territory that they be admitted to the rights and privileges of Statehood. To hold them longer in the Territorial vassalage will be a crime against American institutions."

First Assistant Secretary Thomas Ryan, appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations yesterday on matters connected with the department. Judge Ryan has also appeared once or twice lately before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in regard to the proposed new department.

Miss I. H. Hostie, in the lands and railroads division, is on vacation in New York city, and will be absent until the first of the new year.

C. H. Reese, in the division of lands and railroads, was operated on in Baltimore last Saturday, and is reported to be doing nicely. Mr. Reese has been ill for several weeks.

James L. Parker, chief of the lands and railroads division, has received over 20,000 letters this year on matters pertaining to irrigation, public lands, forest reserves, etc. The greatest number of letters received in any city last year was 14,000. Mr. Parker says all that is possible is being done to save the public lands for the settlers. This requires a great amount of hard labor.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The topographical and geologic maps in pamphlet form published by the Geological Survey, especially of selected regions rich in mineral deposits or of economic importance, are handsome photographic reproductions. The folios are representative of the most careful work of the survey, and because of the light they throw on the location and extent of ore deposits and all the important productive districts of the country are considered of widespread value to engineers and investors.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Emmet Hamilton, the new chief clerk of the Commissary General's office, has had about nineteen years' experience in the Subsistence Department and is personally known to a large majority of officers of the department. Since he became the incumbent of his present office Mr. Hamilton has made several changes in the methods of performing the clerical work of the Subsistence Office. Under his direction the work is rapidly being brought up to date, although it has been several months in arrears for about two years. Mr. Hamilton is extremely popular with his force.

The genial "Major" Wilson, chief of a division of the Adjutant General's office, is kept busy these days in compiling matter for Congress in connection with the arguments in favor of the re-establishment of the beer feature of the army post exchange. There is probably no person connected with the War Department who is as well versed in canteen matters as Major Wilson. He has had this question under his direct supervision for two years. The War Department will in this session of Congress take a definite stand in support of a return to the practice of selling beer at the post exchange.

Another attempt will be made by the War Department in this session of Congress to obtain authority to print the "Historical Register of the United States Army," compiled by F. B. Heilmann of the Adjutant General's department. It is not understood at the War Department just why the House Committee on Military Affairs refused last session to report the bill for the publication by the Government of this work. The bill was passed by the Senate, but never left the House Committee on Military Affairs. The Secretary of War, General Miles, and Adjutant General Corbin are all anxious that the "Historical Register" should be printed and placed in the hands of every officer on the active list of the army.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Contracts for screen-wagon, mail-messenger, transfer and mail-station service in the Middle West were given out today. There were about forty in number, and each contract states that the contractor shall personally supervise the performance of the service. This rule does away with the old-time farming out of the service by which a few men got all the contracts, and then sold the privilege of delivering the mail to men in the various localities.

There are 1,350 lines of traveling post-offices, covering 178,796 miles in length. The number of clerks employed was 9,731. It is estimated that they traveled 22,158,299 miles. To accomplish this, 3,785 cars and apartments were used. These clerks handled 15,062,830,450 pieces of ordinary mail, and 24,174,174 packages and cases of registered mail. The errors made in handling the mail was 1 in every 11,502 pieces correctly delivered.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The total appropriations, says Commissioner W. A. Jones, made by the acts making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes aggregate \$9,122,028.16. The total appropriation for the fiscal year 1902 was \$9,736,156.02.

Benjamin S. Coppeck, superintendent of schools of the Cherokee Nation, is in this city on leave. Mr. Coppeck says that the condition of that nation is very good.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Miss Estelle Reed, superintendent of Indian education, will have charge of the Government exhibits at the meeting of the National Indian Association to be held in this city December 10, 11 and 12. These exhibits will consist of a display of classroom, industrial and native work prepared by the pupils of the various Indian schools of the country. These will clearly show what the Indian youth is doing for self-support and independence.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, is in New York city, and will return to Washington tomorrow. Assistant Chief E. E. Ewell is acting in his stead.

E. E. Ewell, assistant chief of the Chemistry Bureau, will shortly issue a report on the experiments of the typical soils of the United States, which are being treated at the department under similar conditions. This is to compare their respective productive value. There are about 200 different kinds of soils being treated.

Dr. H. Wiley, chief of Bureau of Chemistry, will deliver an address to-night before the Hundred Year Club in New York City. His subject is the "Relation of Chemistry to Public Health." Following his address, the subject will be discussed by Dr. E. J. Lederle, president of the department of health for the city and State of New York; Dr. Cyrus Edson, Dr. Samuel S. Wallman, and others.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

William M. Meredith, Director, states that the aggregate number of sheets delivered during the year was 129,167,259. Of this number there were 242,536 sheets of stamps for Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

John T. Cuthbert, of the Bureau of Navigation, commonly known as the "Rob Roy" of the Navy Department, has returned to his desk after a vacation of about two weeks. Mr. Cuthbert is invaluable in the Bureau of Navigation because of his sharp personal ability and fund of knowledge of naval affairs. Mr. Cuthbert sets out daily the station list of naval vessels showing the most recent changes in the stations of ships of the navy.

The interesting experiments with liquid fuel are being continued by the Bureau of Steam Engineering under the direction of Lieutenant Commander John R. Edwards, U. S. N. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the bureau that liquid fuel can be used for naval purposes with safety and with good results, but it has not been shown that it can be used economically. Officers of the navy hardly expect that liquid fuel will ever be used on any vessel of the navy outside of small craft such as torpedo boats and destroyers.

Steps are to be taken by the Navy Department to give young medical officers entering the service without previous naval experience special instruction in their duties. Something of this kind was afforded prior to the Spanish war, but that has been discontinued. At the same time the young surgeons will be given a training to fit them as members of naval boards, courts of inquiry and courts-martial.

Secretary Moody is urging the improvement of the naval hospital in this city. At present it is, according to experts, antiquated and insufficient, its quarters cramped and the operating room small and ill-adapted to its purposes. It is probable that the whole building will be reconstructed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney General Knox has gone to St. Augustine, Fla. He has been south during the last week, and has gone South to recuperate. He will be away for ten days or two weeks.

L. C. W. Russell, chief of the Insular Bureau, argued the case of the California and Oregon Land Company, appellant, vs. the United States, today in the Supreme Court. The land company has claimed lands in the Indian reservation in southeast Oregon under a land grant to the State of Oregon for a military wagon road across the eastern part of the State. The United States is trying to protect the interests of the Indians by getting land patents canceled which cover many thousands acres in the best part of the Indian reservation. These patents were wrongly issued to the land company by the Government. This case was argued last winter, but was remanded until there should be a full bench in the Supreme Court.

PATENT OFFICE.

Assistant Commissioner Edward B. Moore says the United States leads the world in inventions and can boast of the best patent system in existence. All foreign countries are modeling their patent laws after those of the United States and spend much time in studying the reasons why this country makes such great strides in commerce, England, Germany, France and other nations are sending committees here to study our system and they are also sending parties of students with their expenses prepaid. The protection afforded the American inventor, says Mr. Moore, is the secret of his success in this line. Foreign countries are beginning to realize this success. There is a bill pending in the British parliament which proposes the adoption of the American examining system. This bill will no doubt pass, therefore in Great Britain there has been no pre-examination of the novelty of patents, but such fact was entrusted to courts.

James M. Fowler, chief of the Enforcement and appeal record room, has had about 700 cases before him this year. In about one-third of these, testimony was taken, one-third went by default, and one-third were decided on the record.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The fact that the exportation of manufactures this year is larger than in any preceding year except 1900, and that the importation of manufacturers' materials is also larger than in any preceding year, lends interest to a statement just prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics showing the details of exports of manufactures and importation of manufacturers' materials.

The principal manufactures exported are iron and steel, mineral oils, copper, leather, cotton, agricultural implements, chemicals, wood, paper, paraffin, tobacco, furs, cars and carriages, india rubber, goods, books, and other printed matter, distilled spirits and musical instruments--their relative value being in the order named.

The principal manufacturers' materials imported are hides and skins, chemicals, silk, india rubber, copper, tin, wool, cotton and wood--their relative value being in the order named.

PRINTING OFFICE.

L. C. Ferrell, superintendent of documents, will in a short time send to the Philippines almost a complete set of Government publications. The set will consist of about 5,000 volumes and a large number of pamphlets. Mr. Ferrell has received an order from the War Department stating that they will ship these publications and arrange for their storage on arrival.

BOYS CAPTURE ESCAPED MURDERER AND BURGLAR

Routed Out of Haymow, Where He Sought Safety.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Dec. 9.--Charles Grether, the notorious murderer and burglar, the terror of Monroe and Northampton counties, was captured Sunday night after a desperate fight for life. Grether was captured by boys.

Grether was located by David Smoke, a young blacksmith, and his friends, near Spragueville, late in the afternoon. The quarry sought cover in a barn near by and was routed out of the haymow after much difficulty. Smoke and Charles Mansfield, son of ex-Judge Warner Mansfield, led the fight in the barn.

Grether was armed with a gun which was supposed to have been given him by Van Buskirk, the other escaped murderer, who parted with Grether at the Stroudsburg Brewery. Van Buskirk gave Grether the clothes he wore, which he could spare, and they parted. Van Buskirk has not as yet been located.

Grether's bold dash, for the second time, for liberty, was even more daring than the first attempt at Spragueville. At the point of a pistol he ordered a farmer to give him his horse. He had difficulty in mounting and gave up the attempt when he saw Smoke and his crowd. It was then he took refuge in the barn.

He was brought to the Stroudsburg Jail. Sheriff Mervine is away in Maine, cutting Christmas trees. Upon his return he is likely to be asked for the second time by the Monroe county bar to resign from office.

Governor Stone is expected at once to fix the day for Grether to hang.

BRIEF IN APPEAL CASE OF STEEL TRUST FILED

Three Points in Vice Chancellor Emery's Decision Specifically Covered.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 9.--The brief of counsel for the United States Steel Corporation in its appeal from Vice Chancellor Emery's decision of the suit of J. Aspinwall Lodge to prevent the issuing of \$200,000,000 bonds in exchange for preferred stock has been filed with the court of errors and appeals.

There are three points specially covered in the brief. They are: First--The interpretation of the act of 1902, in so far as the vice chancellor's decision was based thereon, that the steel corporation had not complied with the law, in that it did not continuously declare and pay dividends at a rate exceeding 5 per cent per annum on its preferred stock for the period of at least one year next preceding the meeting. Second--As to the charges of fraud contained in the original complaint, and, Third--As to the capacity of Lodge to maintain his suit.

CONNELL SAYS HE HAS SCENTED A PLOT

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 9.--Representative Connell, who is contesting Representative-elect George Howell, through his attorneys, R. H. Holgate and Ezra Connell, has made application to the United States district court for the appointment of two commissioners to take charge of the ballots cast at the November election. Judge Archbald has endorsed the petition. The commissioners have not yet been appointed.

In his statement Connell declares he is informed there is a plan on foot to tamper with the boxes and to change the ballots.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Matthew McCandless, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been appointed temporary inspector of east river water pipe for the Water Department to inspect pipe manufactured for the District of Columbia at Scottsdale, Pa. His compensation will be \$4.50 per diem.

In recommending increased salaries for the rank and file of the teachers in the public schools, the Board of Education has won the gratitude of one of the largest contingents of the municipal employees. W. A. Roderick, secretary to the board, and Gen. H. V. Boynton, its president, have received numerous letters and verbal expressions from the teachers interested. Their position in the matter has been appreciated when it is said that the majority of the instructors of the young receive less than \$1,000 a year for their teaching labors. There are eighty-five who are paid each \$1,000 per annum. Eighteen receive \$500 each, twenty-one receive \$775, sixteen draw an annual salary of \$550, the sum of \$325 is paid to each of ninety-three teachers, thirty-four get \$300 each, and the list goes rapidly down the line until 140 of them are allowed \$450 each. The facts have so impressed the board that last year and again this year they have petitioned Congress through the Commissioners to add materially to these pay rolls, saying that the District is all the while being depleted of its best instructors, who go to other cities, where they receive better wages.

John W. Douglass, agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, in relieving the necessities of the poor, comes in contact with many touching cases of want. He gives the following instance of many he recalls: A family of six children, ranging in age from two to fourteen years, had been under the observance of his office for several years. The parents are both living and able-bodied. The father is a shiftless man, and much averse to work. Last winter he had a good position at the navy yard at \$99 per month, which he gave up, preferring to rely upon the gifts of the charitably disposed. The mother is a type of the "po' white trash" of the South, boasting that she had "rubbed" and since she was four years old, and that she gave it to the fourteen-year-old girl. The family had been helped by nearly all the private and church charity societies in the District. Dense ignorance, a shiftlessness and depravity almost beyond ken, squalor and destitution, characterized their every abode. The children of such parents, unfolding in such an atmosphere, could not help being mendicants and parasites upon the community.

WHY ALASKA GAVE THANKS

Copies of the Thanksgiving proclamation of Governor John G. Brady, of Alaska, have reached Washington. The governor says:

"Our country has enjoyed a year of wonderful prosperity. Those who plow and till the earth have gathered abundant harvests; those who fashion, form and adapt the materials of the earth into our varied wants and uses, in factories, shops, and studios have been constantly employed. The sailor and rigger on ship and car have transported the good things of earth from clime to clime, and we have had pleasure in great variety; when our neighbors were suddenly overwhelmed by the bursting of Mount Pelee our hearts were melted, and there was an instant response in sympathy and materials to those who were stricken and crying for help. We rejoice that the President was saved from death at Pittsburgh. Although so far removed, we have been deeply interested in the strike of the coal miners of the East, and are thankful that there is a fair prospect of a just and amicable settlement of differences.

"We here in Alaska can be grateful. Two steamships, the Portland and the Jennie, were in great peril in the ice drift, but they escaped, and their passengers were landed in safety; and although many thousands of people have been coming and going from our shores during the season, there has been little injury or loss of life. The prospect

for and miner have stronger hopes than ever. The fisherman sees the results of his labors in great stores of food in cases and barrels ready for the world's markets.

"Though we have not many husbands, those who have had faith to sow have had the pleasure of reaping. We know that in the near future many will be added to the number of those who shall rejoice when many thousands come here to make their homes and share these blessings with us.

"In accordance with our inherited custom and the proclamation of the President of the United States, I, John G. Brady, governor of the District of Alaska, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November, 1902, as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to God for past blessings and of supplication for his continued kindness and care over us as a district and a nation.

"On the day designated let us assemble at our respective places of worship, and, with grateful praise and thanksgiving, confess our responsibility to God, the creator of all, and forget not to share our plenty with the poor, to comfort the sick, cheer the unfortunate, and manifest charity toward all.

"Given under my hand and the great seal of the District of Alaska, at Sitka, this 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

JOHN G. BRADY.

By the governor: WILLIAM L. DIXON, Secretary of the District.

THE NEWS OF GEORGETOWN.

In accordance with the resolutions passed by the Georgetown Citizens' Association at its last meeting, Prof. B. T. Jannet, president of the association yesterday appointed a committee, consisting of George G. Hoteler, chairman; Harry P. Gilbert, S. Thomas Brown, Joseph H. Lee, Walter T. Weaver, Robert D. Weaver, and Edgar P. Berry, to confer with the Commissioners of the District regarding the old railroad tracks on K (Water) Street northwest, from the Rock Creek to the Aqueduct Bridge.

The Citizens' Association has for several months been making strenuous efforts to have the old tracks either used by the railroad company or removed. Water Street merchants claim that their wagons are often damaged by crossing the tracks, and that it is almost impossible to haul heavy loads across them. The tracks were laid by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, about ten years ago, and have never been used.

The association was prompted to take this action on the receipt of a petition from the Water Street merchants, requesting the former to use its influence in the matter.

Mrs. Maria Green Devereux, sister of George F. Green, the District Water Register, died yesterday at the latter's home, 2018 Dumbarton Avenue northwest, after an illness of several weeks. Mrs. Devereux resided at Rosedale, and came on here several weeks ago on a visit. She was the widow of the late William Devereux, and daughter of the late John and Ann Green, of Georgetown. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning, at 10 o'clock, at Trinity Cathedral.

The Rev. Father Marcus Dyer, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city, is here on a visit to his brother, in Prospect Avenue. He celebrated mass at Trinity Church Sunday morning.

Frederick L. Moore has purchased from Charles B. Hunter a two-story brick dwelling on the west side of Valley Street, between Q and U Streets northwest, for \$1,350.

A successful musical and literary entertainment was given at Masonic Hall, on Thirty-second Street, last night, under the auspices of Minipah Chapter, No. 8, O. E. S., of Georgetown. The chair was given for the benefit of the Eastern Star Order.

DINNERS ON THE STAGE.

Partridges of Bread and Sliced Bananas as Oysters. Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The development of realism on the stage has reached such a height of perfection that the average theatergoer is prepared to believe all that they hear, if not all that they see. It is taken for granted that jewels are more often real than paste--thanks to the press agents--and that all is not tinsel that glitters. There are, however, a few subtleties left, and perhaps those are practiced more frequently in the dining scenes than anywhere else.

The gay Lotharios of the French farce seldom fail to take some other man's wife to supper, where they are served with up-to-date repasts, and furnish the men in the audience with excellent ideas for the real post-theater supper. The tail end of a breakfast scene is not an uncommon commencement for a play, while afternoon tea is becoming quite as necessary to the modern drama as the Atkins lunch, and is often much more successful.

The eatables and drinkables used in such scenes are not always what they seem. Jewels may be real, but lobster isn't always lobster inside of a shell. The genuine menu of a stage meal is something like this: For the first dinner course, of oysters or Little Neck clams, slices of bananas on the half shell is what the actor really gets. Soup, steaming hot, is made of hot water and gelatine cubes. If partridge, chicken, birds or a fillet of beef is supposed to follow, the audience sees instead of the actual order its semblance done in bread baked and browned to the proper color. In the case of birds the wings and legs are separate and stuck on with tooth-picks.

If there is anything else which has to be eaten it is usually the real article. The other things which are simply shown and not partaken of are made of paper mache and cloth. Celery, bonbons, fruit, are invariably artificial. Cherries and grapes come from the milliner instead of the fruiterer.

The joyous wedding cake is realistically not eaten, and is made out of a cheese box covered with white paper and frostings put on with paint. Ice cream and chocolate russe are concocted out of cotton colored with dyes. Soda water is plain soda. Champagne is usually a light cider, sometimes heavily charged with soda water. Burned sugar is an important factor in almost all stage drinks. It is a powerful coloring liquid, harmless, and, fortunately, tasteless. Lager beer is made of soda water colored with burned sugar. Whiskies which have to be drunk are made of water and colored high or darkly for Scotch and are with burned sugar. Liquor is better just for show as colored with aniline dye. Claret is generally real, tea is real and coffee is made of tea.

In a recent comedy which failed to pass muster with the critics, a character in one dish; this was made of thin toast. Scrambled eggs for the stage breakfast are bread chopped in milk. Bacon is made of slices of this toast.



Blows out the gas and furnishes the newspapers with a jest and an obituary notice. "Didn't know it was loaded" may be an honest plea, but it never brought a victim back to life. Those who let a cough run on, in ignorance of the danger, find no escape from the consequences when the cough develops into lung trouble.

The best time to kill a snake is in the egg. The best time to cure a cough is when it starts. Ordinarily, a few doses of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure a cough at the beginning. But even when the cough is deep-seated, the lungs bleated and the body is wasted by emaciation, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will in ninety-eight cases out of every hundred effect a perfect and permanent cure.

"My husband had been coughing for years and people finally told me that he would go into consumption," writes Mrs. John Shreeman, of No. 28 1/2th Place, Chicago, Ill. "He had such terrible coughing spells we not only grew much alarmed but looked for the worst of a blood-curd or a hemorrhage at most any time. After three days' coughing he was too weak to cross the room. The doctor told him no good. I stated the case to a druggist, who handed me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. My husband's recovery was remarkable. In three days after he began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery he was up and around, and in two more days he went to work. Two bottles cured him."

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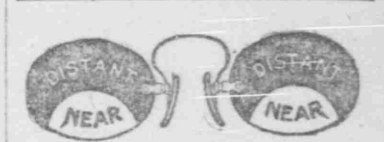
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